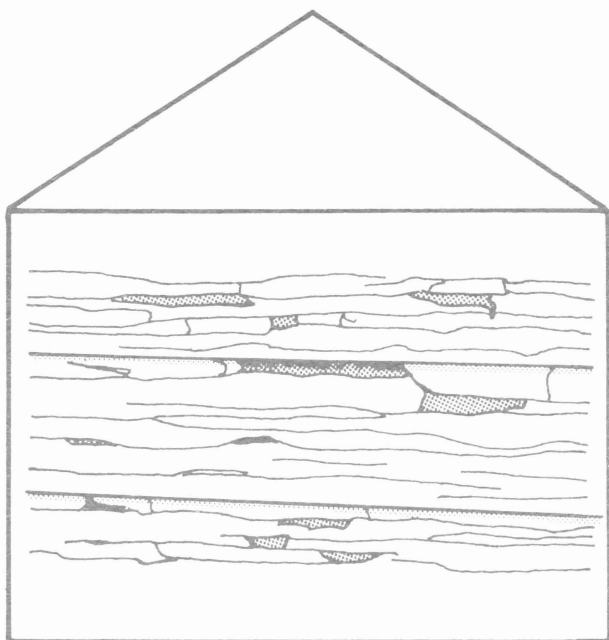


YOU CAN DO IT!

Exterior Painting

SOLVING

HOUSE PAINT PROBLEMS



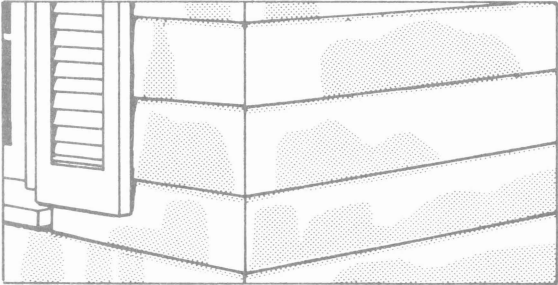
YOU CAN DO IT!

Exterior Painting

SOLVING HOUSE PAINT PROBLEMS

Extension Housing
and

Home Furnishings Specialists
The Texas A&M University System



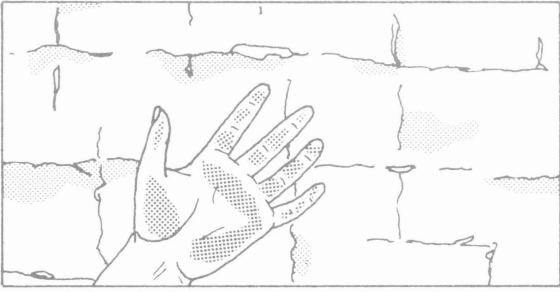
MILDEW

Problem

This is what mildew looks like. It thrives on high humidity and high temperature which stimulate fungus growth on paint film. If not removed before painting, it will grow through the new coat of paint.

Solution

- Scrub entire surface with a solution of 1/3 cup powdered detergent, and 1/2 cup household bleach in 4 quarts of warm water.
- Apply a primer coat or undercoat.
- Apply top coat of mildew-resistant paint.



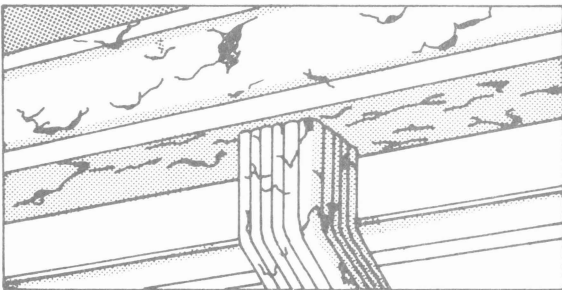
FLAKING AND CHALKING—MASONRY

Problem

Inadequate surface preparation causes paint to flake off in “scales” or powders and to chalk off of masonry.

Solution

- Remove flaking and chalking paint by wire-brushing or sandblasting.
- Seal surface cracks with concrete patch or chalk.
- Apply masonry primer.
- Apply top coat of latex house paint or exterior masonry paint according to label directions.



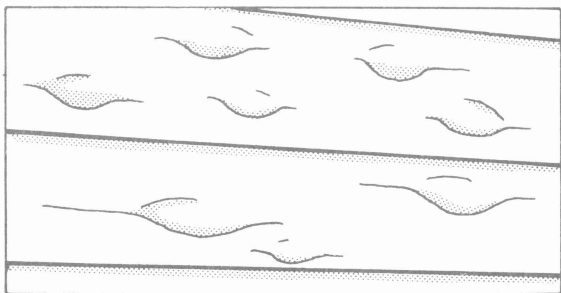
PEELING GUTTERS

Problem

The use of no primer or of improper metal primer on galvanized metal results in paint film with little or no adhesion.

Solution

- Remove loose paint with scraper, wire brush or preferably power wire brush. It is very important that all loose paint be removed; otherwise, succeeding coats of paint subsequently will peel away too.
- Prime with metal primer appropriate for the paint being used.
- Follow with a top coat of latex where color changes or where substantial bare metal is exposed.



BLISTERING

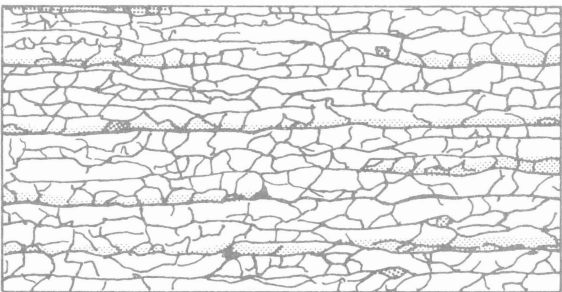
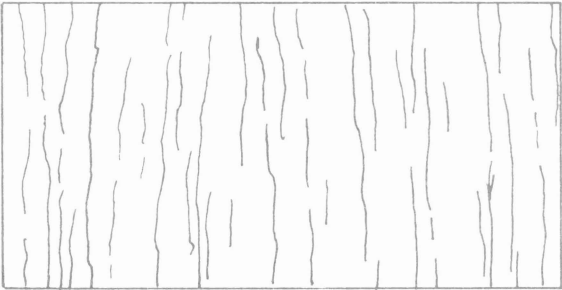
Problem

Moisture trapped in siding is drawn from wood by sun's heat and pushes paint from surface.

Solution

- Locate and eliminate sources of moisture. Is there seepage or leakage from eaves, roofs or plumbing? Is the area near bathroom or kitchen? Consider installing moisture-escape devices such as attic louvers, exhaust fans, wedges and vents.
- Scrape off old paint on board showing blistering and exposed wood, or scrape off old paint around blistered area approximately 12 inches from blister condition.

- Sand surface to fresh wood and spot-prime with exterior wood primer.
- Seal all seams, holes and cracks with caulking to prevent moisture entry.
- Apply top coat of paint according to label directions.



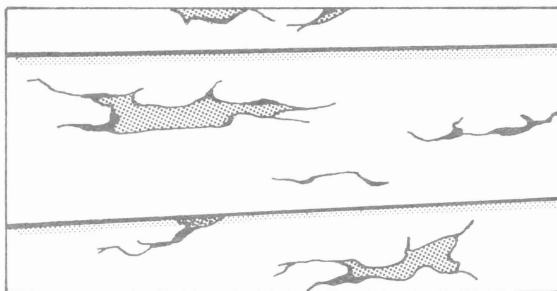
CHECKING, CRACKING AND ALLIGATORING

Problem

Various cracks occur when previous paint film is applied in several heavy coats without sufficient drying time between coats, when the undercoat is not formulated for the finish coat or when too much thinner or a poor grade of paint is used.

Solution

- Sand surface smooth.
- Apply one coat of undercoat and one top coat of recommended paint according to label directions.



LOCALIZED PEELING

Problem

Moisture trapped in siding is drawn from wood by sun's heat and pushes paint from surface.

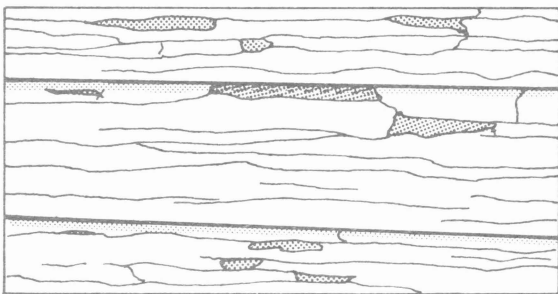
Solution

- Locate and eliminate sources of moisture. Is there seepage or leakage from eaves, roofs or plumbing? If the area is near bathroom or kitchen, consider installing an exhaust fan. Attic louvers, wedges and vents also allow trapped moisture to escape.
- Scrape off old paint on board showing peeling and exposed wood, or scrape off old paint around peeling area approximately 12 inches from peeling condition.
- Sand surface to fresh wood and spot-prime with exterior wood primer.
- Seal all seams, holes and cracks with caulking to prevent moisture entry.
- Apply top coat of recommended paint according to label directions.

CRACKING AND SCALING

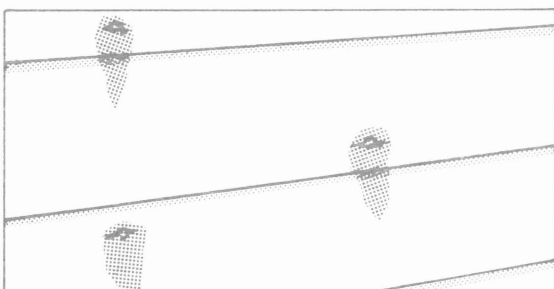
Problem

A poor grade of paint or inadequate mixing causes cracking and scaling. Heavy, oily paint that is not brushed out also may crack. Once the paint cracks because of inelastic surface, moisture enters and loosens the paint film.



Solution

- Scrape off old paint on board showing cracked or scaling paint, or scrape from around area approximately 12 inches from condition.
- Sand surface to fresh wood and spot-prime with exterior wood primer.
- Seal all seams, holes and cracks against moisture with caulk.
- Apply top coat of recommended paint according to label directions.



NAILHEAD STAINING

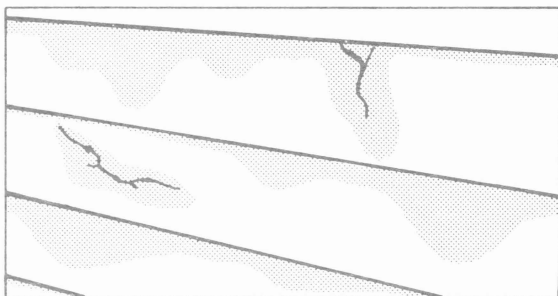
Problem

Excessive moisture causes uncoated steel nails to rust.

Solution

- Locate and eliminate sources of moisture. Is area near bathroom or kitchen? Is there seepage or leakage from eaves, roofs or plumbing?

- Sand or wire-brush stained paint and remove rust down to the bright metal nailhead.
- Countersink nailhead 1/8 inch below surface of siding. Immediately spot-prime countersunk nailhead with recommended primer.
- Fill primed, countersunk holes with caulk. Apply two top coats of recommended paint according to label directions.



RESIN BLEEDING

Problem

Resin bleeds through paint from wood which has not been primed or sealed properly.

Solution

Seal or prime knots and pitch pockets before painting. In extreme cases, add aluminum powder to wood sealer before brushing it on.

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